SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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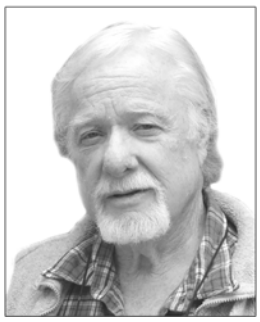

Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990

ONE NAME WITH PROOF

The Campus Project

PROFESSOR ALAN DERSHOWITZ

Lady Michelle Renouf alerted me to the fact that Harvard professor Alan Dershowitz had twice mentioned Ernst Zundel and me during a talk he gave on "Holocaust denial" at the University of Baltimore School of Law on 04 May. She gave me a link where I could view 34 minutes of the talk on the Internet via YouTube. I was busy with other stuff and didn't look at it for a week or so. It's a straightforward talk by a gifted and occasionally charming fellow committed to the concept of the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans. The talk compromises him intellectually and spiritually in interesting ways.

Dershowitz divides Holocaust "deniers" into two broad categories, those who deny the gas chambers, and those who do not. Early on in the talk Dershowitz names Zundel and Smith as examples of those who deny the gas chambers. They are very foolish fellows, because only fools would question the gas chambers, and no one takes them seriously. Thus they play no role in the "conversation" about the Holocaust on campus or anywhere else.

Those who do not deny the gas chambers but at the same time "minimize" the Holocaust, particularly by questioning the value of eyewitness testimony, are the most difficult to deal with because these folk in the main are academics and are, in fact, part of the conversation about the Holocaust. These "minimizers" who dismiss much or all of the survivor eyewitness testimony, must be taken seriously because they are in academia and include the likes of Norman Finkelstein, Noam Chomsky, Raul Hilberg and various Israeli academics, among others. Dershowitz does not refer to the fact that all eyewitness survivor testimony about gas chambers has been shown to either be false, or testimony that cannot be proven to be true. No exception.

Dershowitz's talk featured two of the monstrous crimes committed by the Germans. Germans rounded up all the Rhodes Jews, simple farmers and a community beloved by those among whom they had lived for close to 2,000 years, shipped them by boat and train to Auschwitz where they were all killed. "All of them." And then Dershowitz talked about how it was the children who were killed first at Auschwitz. Always, the children came first. The purpose was to destroy the genetic future of the Jewish people. Get rid of the genes, you have gotten rid of the Jews.

As O'Keefe pointed out to me, the obvious did not occur to this Harvard professor. If the Germans had wanted to destroy the Jewish gene stock they would have killed the "breeders" first – those who were actually capable of transmitting their genes to their lady

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LETTERS

Robert Faurisson

Smith's Report of June is remarkable. I shall go back to it next week when I'll be home. Meanwhile, I wish to answer Thomas Kues' question about Hermann Greive on page 16 of SR.

The professor was Hermann Greive (not Grive) [this was an error made by Smith]. He was assassinated on January 25, 1984 by a Jewess in Cologne. He was not a revisionist. The Jewess said she could not stand the fact that a German would teach Jewish theology. In March 1984 I wrote an article on Céline in which I mentioned that story to show how he was right about the Jews. If ever you are interested, you may ask GN to translate for you p. 486 of my book *Ecrits révisionnistes (1974-1998)* from "En Allemagne, une étudiante juive..." to "...responsabilité historique [etc]."

[In the event, I did ask for a translation of Faurisson's article, and I was sent these excerpts.]

On the murder of Professor Hermann Greive (from Prof. Robert Faurisson's article "Précisions sur *Céline devant le mensonge du siècle*" in *Le Bulletin célinien*, Brussels, March 1984, p. 5-7; reprinted in R. Faurisson, *Écrits révisionnistes 1974-1998*, p. 483-486)

"In Germany just recently, a female Jewish student murdered Professor Hermann Greive. It happened in Cologne on January 25, 1984. Not a word in the French press, apart from one exception worth mentioning for its manner, tone and context: the article in *Le Figaro* by Jean-Paul Picaper, the paper's special Israel correspondent, under the headline "*Kohl-Shamir: le courant passe*" (Kohl-Shamir: the two get on well; January 26, p. 4). It will be noted that Professor Greive, far from being a revisionist, had committed the sole offence of being German and teaching Judaic theology. After the subheading "*Rassurer*" (to reassure) could be read these lines, in which I emphasise some words:

> *However, a pall was cast over the occasion [of Kohl's visit] by the tragedy at the University of Cologne's Martin Buber Institute, where a female Jewish student, firing gunshots at professors of non-Jewish origin, killed one of the great German specialists of Judaism, Professor Hermann Greive: it was he who discovered the three unpublished letters of Theodore Herzl that Mr Kohl today offered to the memorial dedicated to the Zionist movement's founder. The perpetrator of the crime would appear* ***to have been fanaticised*** *by a stay with an orthodox Jewish community in Jerusalem. This* ***misfortune*** *seems unlikely to disturb the trust that the Chancellor has sought to convey to his [Israeli] hosts.* ***On the contrary:*** *he has* ***reassured*** *them, explaining that the Germans have no intention whatsoever of shirking their historical responsibility [etc.].*

Ken Alsworth

You asked for some feedback on Widmann's poison gas article: [see below—ed.] I thought it was good. The basic concept is this: If the Germans wanted to exterminate the Jews with poison gas, why didn't they use the advanced chemical weapons they had?

Of course, the counter-argument is, the Germans weren't wedded to the idea of poison gas, just killing Jews, and poison gas turned out to be more "efficient." But of course, the poison gases the Germans are alleged to have used were hopelessly ***in***efficient. This raises the question as to why the Holocaust narrative is so based on poison gas.

In *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes* Crowell explored this in more detail in some of the later chapters. But basically the idea is the same: the notion of poison gas was "in the air" so to speak for many years prior to the Nazi period. It was "in the air" when Jews were being deloused as far back as the 1880's. It was particularly "in the air" because the German chemical industry led the world, and, for reasons of protecting patents, was highly secretive.

Example: the chlorine used in World War One was a byproduct of the Haber-Bosch process for nitrogen fixation, i.e., using high pressure to make ammonia, something which won those two guys a Nobel prize because it helped feed the world (as fertilizer), and, incidentally, for weapons as well. As I recall, the Germans successfully defended their patent on the Haber-Bosch process after World War One, thus tending to increase suspicions about the miracle working of the German chemical industry.

There were already suspicions about German chemical weapons for the next war in 1921, when "The Riddle of the Rhine" was written. You can do a search on the Sherlock PDF for more on the above.

So, why the fixation on "poison gas"? Simple. The Germans were

supposed to be efficient, diabolically clever, and fixated on killing Jews. Not just killing Jews, but killing ALL the Jews. So what kind of method would lend itself to that, in the popular mind? Poison gas. Cremation ovens. The "German method" of packing people 500 to 10 square meters, or whatever. I mean, if you want to maintain that the Germans killed "all the Jews" (representative number: six million), then you have to have an efficient method that reflects German cleverness yet at the same time allows every single Jewish death to be (a) a murder, and (b) totally unambiguous (as opposed to, say, partisan or retaliatory killings). So you end up with the assembly line of death concept.

Of course the Holocaust gassing story -- which is ***really*** what revisionism is about -- is [expletive deleted]. I wonder how long before someone in the establishment calls a spade a spade.

ONE NAME WITH PROOF Continued from page 1

friends in a historically normative manner, rather than saving these folk as "workers."

I emailed Professor Dershowitz and copied my letter to him to 180 of his colleagues at the Harvard Law School and to other academics on that renowned campus. In the first draft I thought to include the Rhodes Jews story as well as the killing-the-children-first accusation, but decided to focus on one of his bloody fantasies rather than both.

Alan M. Dershowitz
Felix Frankfurter Professor of Law
Harvard University

19 June 2008

Dear Professor Dershowitz:

I watched you speak (thanks to YouTube) on 04 May at the symposium titled "Defending Truth: Legal and Moral Imperatives of Holocaust Denial." I understand that the event was organized by the U. of Baltimore School of Law and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

I agree with you that questions about the Holocaust should be open to the "marketplace of ideas." Since February I have been asking academics to provide me with the name of "one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz." The first professor to whom I addressed the question was Deborah Lipstadt of Emory U., the lady whose virtues you speak of with such enthusiasm during your talk. In the event, Professor Lipstadt did not respond.

Since then I have asked hundreds of academics that one question. The question does not claim that the gas chambers did not exist, and does not make a claim that the "Holocaust" did not happen. It is a very simple, direct question. To date, not one academic has provided me with such a name, and none has attempted to do so.

For example, I have written the Director of one of the agencies that sponsored the symposium where you spoke, Dr. Paul Shapiro, director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. Could he provide me with the name of "one person, with proof …" He has maintained the same discreet silence in response to this simple inquiry that most all others have used to – how shall I put it – to perhaps evade the question.

In your talk at the U. Baltimore symposium you suggest that Holocaust minimizers like Hilberg, Chomsky, and Finkelstein are more difficult to deal with because, unlike straight out "deniers," their writings are not based on "the existence or non-existence of gas chambers." You ask, "Why are gas chambers so important?" And you respond to your question by saying: "If there were gas chambers, everything else from the [Holocaust] narrative follows." The implication is, if there were no gas chambers, everything else in the Holocaust narrative would "falter." I think you are right about this.

In your talk you speak movingly, and I believe sincerely, about the "importance" of the mass murder of Jewish children in the genocide of the Jews. You argue that "the children had to be killed first" because they were "the genetic future of the Jewish people." And: "They were the genes. That was the genocide."

Professor Dershowitz: can you provide the name, with proof, of one Jewish child who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz?

Professor Dershowitz: do you believe it is morally right for academics to forward the charge against Germans of having murdered a million or so civilians in gas chambers at Auschwitz, and at the same time act out the role of

"bystanders" by refusing to commit themselves to providing the name of one person – one child or one adult, with proof – who was murdered in one of those rooms?

Thank you for your time.

Bradley R. Smith

NOTE: I will copy this letter to some of your colleagues at Harvard Law School and to other parties who I believe might be interested.

Now I see that Dershowitz has mentioned me a second time. Why would this be? The discipline of the Lipstadts and Dershowitzs is to not mention Smith or CODOH in any context whatever, as it only gives us publicity. The latest Dershowitz comments appeared on AISH.COM Web site, a large, sophisticated page on the World Wide Web run by apparently observant Jews—I say "apparently" because there is a lot about this site that is not entirely clear to me. Including simple things like who runs it. There is no normal Home page. I do find that it is set physically in New Jersey, which means very little to me.

In an undated interview, with no author listed, Professor Dershowitz is interviewed on the issue of Holocaust denial. Dershowitz and the AISH.Com people speak of me as still representing the Institute for Historical Review, whereas that formal relationship came to an end about 1992. Here is part of the text of the AISH.Com interview:

"Mr. Dershowitz, too, has been active on college campuses, where he sees Holocaust denial and minimization increasing. 'When a denier speaks on a college or university campus,' he said last December in a pod cast for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, 'I see that as an opportunity to educate students instead of trying to ban the speaker.'

"The Institute for Historical Review, which places ads in college newspapers seeking to refute the Holocaust, presents a different challenge. When the IHR's chief spokesman, Bradley Smith, invited him to debate the issue, Mr. Dershowitz responded that he would do so -- but only as part of a series that would include the questions of whether slavery existed in the United States or Elvis Presley were still alive or the Earth is flat.

"'That is the company of crackpot 'ideas' into which Holocaust denial comfortably fits. [Mr. Smith] knows he cannot win, but he would like to be able to say that Alan Dershowitz regards the issue as worthy of debate.'"

This interview is odd in more way that one.

I have not been a spokesman for IHR for some 15 years.

IHR did not fund my ads in campus newspapers. CODOH funded them with the help of one primary contributor.

I don't recall asking Dershowitz to "debate." I believe I would remember it.

I do recall writing Dershowitz in 1993/94 that I was going to sue him for writing an article published on the front page of The Daily Texan in which he accused me of being an "anti-Black racist." I wrote him to state that, aside from the fact that I am not one, I had never written a word about Blacks as a people from any perspective whatever. I received no response from Dershowitz, and when I looked into the matter of suing I discovered that it would take about $220,000 to get the suit of the ground. Still being a relatively rational person, I dropped the idea. It would have been fun, but $220,000? I don't think so.

Now I have in fact invited Dershowitz to what could become a debate. I have written him directly. I have asked him to provide us with the name of one Jewish child, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz. He doesn't have to do anything complicated such as prove that the earth is not flat, or that slavery really did exist in America, or demonstrate that the foolish rumor about Elvis Presley being dead is actually true.

No, no, no. All I am asking for is the name of one Jewish child, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz. Easy!

And then there is another question. Dershowitz brings up my name during a talk to law students at U. Baltimore. Within a couple weeks a Jewish religious Web site publishes an interview with Dershowitz where he addresses the problem, as he sees it, of my Campus Project. He mentions the early Campus Project, but does not mention the new Campus Project where hundreds of academics have been asked to provide the name of one person, with proof …. Dershowitz has gone fifteen years without mentioning my name. Now I find that he is thinking about me. I don't believe he wants to be thinking about me.

Just one name, Professor Dershowitz, with proof, and we'll be done with it.

HISTORY NEWS NETWORK

The last week in May I was browsing through History News Network (HNN), the Web site established "by historians for historians," when I found that my posts were being deleted. The first place I discovered that I was being "disappeared" was in a back and forth I participated in addressed an article posted on HNN and written by a Rabbi Benjamin Blech. Rabbi Benjamin Blech is Associate Professor of the Talmud at Yeshiva University and the author of *Eyewitness to Jewish History* (Wiley, 2007). "The Miracle of Jewish History" is taken from that publication. It is an over-the-top, unusually gushing article about the wonder of Jewish "history" over the last 3,000 years or so. I reported on this in issue 143 of Smith's Report. Last October.

The editors at HNN had never before deleted a word I had written. I had never been warned that what I was writing was too radical for HNN. Not a hint. But there it was. An 18,000 word exchange with some sophisticated academics absolutely gutted.

The founder and editor of History News Network is Professor Rick Shenkman. According to his bio on HNN he was educated at Vassar and Harvard, and is a Fellow of the Society of American Historians. He is an associate professor of history at George Mason University. He gives lectures at colleges around the country on such matters as American myths and presidential politics. In 1997 he was the host, writer and producer of a prime time series for The Learning Channel inspired by his books on myths. Only recently he has published a book he calls *Just How Stupid Are We?: Facing the Truth About the American Voter.*

I emailed Professor Rick Shenkman to ask what the problem was. He replied that my posts were deleted because they were in violation of HNN's "civility rules." I figured it was because of the discussion of Rabbi Blech's Miracle of Jewish History. It was the last serious discussion I had taken part in. I could even see how my remarks could be judged to lack "civility."

Rabbi Blech writes: "It is the Jewish Bible that introduced the commandment to remember: Remember the Lord who took you out of Egypt, the house of bondage […] Remember …" And he wrote about how the event is "celebrated" each year in observant Jewish households.

On HNN I asked why our Rabbi Blechs would want to "celebrate" for 3,000 years an Exodus story in which God killed the firstborn of all the ladies of Egypt to benefit the children of the Hebrew ladies. I asked how he could "morally justify" such mass murder. I volunteered the view that for me, it was a pretty tacky story. Now, thinking of Shenkman's remark about "civility," I could imagine how this might offend the "civility" rules of HNN. But that was six months ago and there hadn't been a hint of a problem. In SR143 I wrote:

"At the beginning of this discussion I asked a very simple question: 'How do we, how can we, morally justify killing the firstborn of every lady throughout the land of Egypt in order to benefit the children of the Hebrew ladies?' After a discussion of some 18,000 words not one of those participating would take a position --- yes, or no. Not one would say that the slaughter of the Egyptian children by the Jewish God could be morally justified, and not one would say that it could not be morally justified.

"And this is where it finally caught my attention. If you are a Jew and you do not believe the Exodus story is 'history,' and you say so, you undermine the authority of the Bible, which in turn undermines the moral justification for the Jewish conquest of Palestine. If you are a Jew and you *are* religious, and you *do* believe that the Torah is the 'Word of God' and that the slaughter of the Egyptian children for the greater good of the Hebrew children was morally justified, you are holding God to a lower standard of morality than the one to which we ordinary folk attempt to hold ourselves to. You therefore undermine the authority of the Torah, of the Old Testament, thereby undermining the moral justification for the Jewish conquest of Palestine.

"What is at stake here is to not undermine the moral justification for the conquest of Palestine by European Jews following WWII. That's the long and short of it. David Lieberman, E. Simon, Elliott Aaron Green, and the Rabbi Benjamin Blechs are simply Jewish cultural patriots. Whatever works for Jews, works for them. Believing doesn't matter. Not believing does not matter. The slaughter of Egyptian children does not matter. History, myth, God, the Devil, nothing matters so long as it is (forgive me) good for Jews."

I wrote Professor Shenkman and asked him again why I was

banned. “Is it because of the Egyptian mothers?”

Shenkman wrote that my posts had “indicated” that I question “the existence” of the Holocaust and added: “Sorry, but that's beyond the pale.”

I wrote Professor Shenkman that “Without any knowledge of how HNN defines that event, or better that vast accumulation of events symbolized by the word Holocaust, I cannot be aware of what questions HNN permits to be asked about its own definition of the Holocaust, or what questions HNN prohibits being asked about its definition of the Holocaust. Without such a definition, how can I follow the HNN rules on such an exchange? I am left in the dark.

[…]

“On the other hand, if HNN has published its own definition of the Holocaust (let’s agree that we both understand ‘which’ Holocaust we are talking about here) I need to see it so that I can promise, if I believe the HNN definition of the event/s is reasonable (not perfect, only reasonable), that I can, in good faith, neither question it or express doubt about it.”

Shenkman wrote: “I am told that you expressed doubts about Auschwitz. That's enough for me.”

I asked Professor Shenkman:

[…] “Is there not one detail in the orthodox history of Auschwitz that can be questioned? Not one detail about which one can express a reasonable doubt, if it can be demonstrated to be reasonable? What are you saying here? For close to half a century the professorial class, as a class, forwarded the charge that some four millions were killed at Auschwitz. In the early 90s the professors came around to the idea that [only] about one million were killed at Auschwitz. If HNN were active at that period, in the early 1990s, would it have banned all those professors who were ‘denying’ the four-million claim? Is that the standard of historical debate among academics that HNN is forwarding?”

Professor Shenkman replied: “I am sorry but I am not spending any more time answering your emails.”

So I am left with my question. What doubts? Shenkman doesn’t care. He’s a professor.

What did I actually write? It doesn’t matter. Professor Shenkman is a historian.

Do I doubt something about Auschwitz that might be difficult to believe? Professor Shenkman doesn’t care. He’s a true believer. That’s enough for him.

Vassar, Harvard, the Society of American Historians – so much chopped liver. Belief is the issue here. True Belief.

The Professor Shenkmans are the academic answer to the reverend Hagees. Hitler, Jews, the Holocaust. True Belief--all the way down.

At first I thought I was “disappeared” from HNN for questioning the moral judgment of the Jewish God in the Torah. But I was told I was banned for “questioning” the Holocaust. When I tried to find out what the prohibitions on HNN are for discussing the Holocaust, I was told that I had expressed “doubts” about Auschwitz. I could not recall what I had written, some of it going back close to three years. And anyhow, why had it come up now? I had published thousands of words on HNN without the hint of a problem. And then the obvious.

Academics in universities all over America are being asked to provide the “name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz.” This does suggest that I have “doubts” about the Auschwitz story. The Professor Shenkmans see this as too problematic for the academics who post on History News Network, which is there to forward certain viewpoints and to suppress others. My point of view is that that is expressly what is “beyond the pale.”

Why is HNN important for the Campus Project – One Name With Proof – and for revisionism generally? History News Network is the only website on the Internet wholly devoted to the task of putting events in the news into historical perspective every day. The site is updated daily in response to breaking news. HNN is funded by George Mason University. The magazine features articles by historians on both the left and the right. More than 12,000 readers subscribe to its weekly newsletter. The site attracts [more than] 300,000 unique visitors every month.

“Unique” in Internet talk refers to one individual person. This means that more than 300,000 individual persons have the opportunity to view Smith asking revisionist questions about matters relating to WWII and the Holocaust and the media representation of the Holocaust story. You can imagine how many complaints Professor Shenkman was getting behind the curtain, under the table, and from outer space by those who front for the Holocaust Industry. It must have been a real bother for him to suddenly reach a breaking point and take me down. Maybe it has something to do with the fact that he has just published a new book and would like not to be associated in any way with any revisionist. What’s the ideal of a free press got to do with anything when you have a book to sell?

In short, then, Professor Shenkman and his “editors” have

prohibited me from posting on HNN because I am the one person on the continent who is asking academics and those who manage the Holocaust lobby one pertinent question about Auschwitz: "Can you provide the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz?" The question is seeping into the academic world, and through the Internet now.

We'll stay with it. That's what we need to do. Stay with it.

German Poison Gas (1936 – 1944)

By Richard A. Widmann

When the public thinks about the topic of German or Nazi poison gas development and usage throughout the years leading up to and including the Second World War, images of vast extermination programs and the gas chambers of Auschwitz and other concentration camps immediately leap to mind. The Holocaust story however suggests that the Nazis utilized methods, equipment and gas that were put to use in a way and for a purpose other than for which they were designed. It is suggested that, in a rather primitive way, the various concentration camp personnel developed different methods to put into effect what it is argued was a coordinated extermination program for Jews.

The traditional Holocaust story suggests the importance of adapting equipment and methods to put into effect a centrally organized program for mass murder. It will be argued that had the Nazi leadership designed a program for the mass extermination of Jews, the weapons of such mass destruction were already developed and could have easily been used. Nazi chemical warfare development was the most sophisticated in the world. The poison gas developed during the years leading up to the Second World War make the traditional Holocaust story absurd. There is no reason whatsoever that the Nazis would have needed to adapt Soviet tanks or divert the use of Zyklon B from delousing programs designed to keep inmates alive to programs of extermination. The weapons required for an extermination program not only existed but were manufactured in quantities that would have supported such a program had one been ordered.

To understand German poison gas capabilities during World War II, it is important to consider briefly the use of poison gases during World War I. During the First World War both sides used large quantities of poison gas. Over 1.3 million tons of chemical were used throughout the war in agents ranging from simple tear gas to mustard gas. At the time that the war began, Germany had the leading chemical industry of any of the combatants; in fact, they were the leaders in the entire world. The major chemical factories were situated in the Ruhr and were known as the Interessen Gemeinschaft Farben or I.G. Farben.

The introduction of chemical warfare was actively lobbied by I.G. Farben and by its head, Carl Duisberg. Duisberg not only urged that the German high command use poison gas at a special conference in 1914, he personally studied the toxicity of the various war gases. Duisberg also supported Fritz Haber, Germany's leading scientist at the time and head of its premier scientific laboratory, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry in Berlin. In his studies of the effects of poison gas, Haber noted that exposure to a low concentration of a poisonous gas for a long time often had the same effect (death) as exposure to a high concentration for a short time. He formulated a mathematical relationship between the gas concentration and necessary exposure time. This relationship became known as Haber's rule.

During World War I, the Germans and the Allies both used several types of poison gas rather effectively. These ranged from chlorine gas early in the war to phosgene gas which was introduced by I.G. Farben. Phosgene was about 18 times as powerful as chlorine gas. Concentrations as low as 1/50,000 were deadly. Throughout this period, the Germans would develop and initiate the use of several new gases only to have them copied by the Allies. In July 1917, I.G. Farben created a new gas initially called "Yellow Cross" by German artillerymen. Yellow Cross was more lethal than anything that had come before. This gas, dichlorethyl sulfide, came to be known as "mustard gas."

Troops that were attacked by mustard gas initially reported only mild irritation to the eyes. It ap-

peared to do little or nothing and many troops did not bother to put on their gas masks when they encountered the gas. Within a day, however, they would be in terrible pain. Troops developed moist red patches on their skin that grew into large yellow blisters up to a foot long. Those hit with mustard gas would die a slow agonizing death. In a ten-day period the Germans used over a million shells containing 2,500 tons of mustard gas against Allied positions. As a side note, the British too would use mustard gas in the final days of the war. In one attack on October 14, 1918, Adolf Hitler would be temporarily blinded by a British attack against the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment.

In the years following the First World War, the major combatants announced their opposition to the use of chemical warfare. In Geneva in 1925 representatives of the major powers signed a legal constraint against the use of chemical warfare. Still, during the "interwar" years, various European powers did in fact use poison gas. Among them were the British (against the Soviets in 1919), the Italians (against the Ethiopians in 1935), and the Japanese (against the Chinese in 1937).

Throughout these years I.G. Farben continued to expand its scientific base. From the laboratories of Bayer, one part of the I.G. Farben cartel, a scientist, Gerhardt Schrader, made a major breakthrough. On December 23, 1936, he prepared a new chemical as part of a study of potential pesticides. During the test, Schrader used his new compound on lice in a concentration of 1 / 200,000. All of the lice died within a few seconds.

By January of 1937, Schrader discovered that his new agent had unpleasant side effects on humans. The compound that Schrader developed was Tabun, the world's first nerve gas. Tabun represented an exponential leap in toxicity level of poison gases. Even in very small amounts, the inhalation or absorption through the skin of Tabun affected the central nervous system and resulted in almost immediate convulsions and death. Tabun was so lethal that it quickly became clear that it could not be used as an insecticide. Schrader, however, contacted the war ministry and tests were carried out for the Wehrmacht.

By 1938, Schrader was moved to a new location to develop new compounds for the Wehrmacht. He discovered yet another compound, isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate, which he named Sarin. In the initial tests of Sarin gas on animals, it was discovered that Sarin was ten times as lethal as Tabun. At the close of the war, German chemists were actively engaged in the development of Soman gas. Soman, another organic chemical related to Tabun, was estimated to be 200 times more deadly than Tabun.

Despite the toxicity and huge stores of these lethal nerve gases, the Holocaust story developed around the use of two gases, carbon monoxide and Zyklon B. Zyklon B was developed during the 1920s when scientists working at Fritz Haber's institute developed this cyanide gas formulation to be used as an insecticide, especially as a fumigant for grain stores. I.G. Farben, interestingly, would sell the production rights of Zyklon B right before the war to two private firms, Tesch and Stabenow, of Hamburg, and DEGESCH, of Dessau.

As the story goes, four out of six of the principal "killing centers" used carbon monoxide gas, which allegedly was generated through the use of rather disparate equipment. In Chelmno, according to Arno Mayer, prisoners were "herded into the vans in which they were asphyxiated with carbon monoxide fumes." He goes on to note, "There was nothing particularly modern or industrial about either the installations or the operations at Chelmno-Rzuchow."

The second alleged killing center was Belzec. There we are told that after using bottled carbon monoxide, the operatives switched to using exhaust fumes from trucks. In Sobibor, we are told that the gas was generated through an engine. If we are to believe Kurt Gerstein, Zyklon B was delivered there for sinister purposes as well. At times we have also read of a submarine engine at Sobibor used to generate CO to kill Jewish inmates. In Treblinka we read of carbon monoxide pumped into a chamber from the diesel exhaust of a captured Soviet tank. Even the orthodox Holocaust story contains an episode in which Auschwitz Commandant Hoess visits Treblinka and concludes that the killing method there is inefficient.

The final two "extermination centers," Majdanek and Auschwitz, are said to have used Zyklon B as the agent of extermination. The killing process described at Auschwitz requires that someone climbs a ladder above the "gas chamber," opens the can of Zyklon B with a special can opener, and shakes out the solidified pellets of hydrogen cyanide into a special shaft in the supporting column of the chamber where the pellets would over time turn into a gaseous state. The absurdity of the Zyklon B story is that even orthodox Holocaust historians like Jean-Claude Pressac and Robert Jan van Pelt have admitted that typhus epi-

demics experienced at the camps required that everything be deloused and that "tons of Zyklon B were needed to save [Auschwitz]." So, the story goes, on one hand, the Nazis were using Zyklon B to delouse the camps and thereby prevent the spread of typhus, while on the other hand they were using the same agent to kill the very inmates whose lives they were attempting to save.

The Holocaust gassing story suggests a lack of coordination by the Nazi government. There is a simultaneous adoption of varied methods, which would have yielded varied results to carry out what is typically described as a centralized industrial "genocide." In fact, the official Holocaust story itself suggests that the program was anything but centrally organized and the methods were evolved in a rather chaotic manner in the field.

Based on the development of sophisticated poison gases including Tabun and Sarin, and their manufacture in huge quantities, the official Holocaust story appears absurd. Holocaust historians have yet to answer the question why the Nazis would not have used Tabun or Sarin had they wanted to carry out an extermination of the Jews. Furthermore, even in the final days of the war, when the Nazi leadership sought out new-sophisticated weaponry, they did not use their stockpiles of poison gas on either front. This stands in stark contrast to the popular image of Nazi methods and thinking.

There is little doubt that the Soviets discovered significant quantities of Zyklon B when they arrived at Auschwitz and Majdanek that were there to combat typhus rather than to kill the inmate population. Similarly the tales of submarine engines and captured Soviet tanks pouring out diesel exhaust for mass murder appear to be nothing more than the result of wartime propaganda. Had the Nazi leadership wanted to exterminate the Jews of Europe, they had far more sophisticated and lethal means to carry out such a plan. The official Holocaust gassing story requires a suspension of reason and a belief in the absurd.

[This is an abstract of a longer article with citations which is currently being worked on.]

Sobibor Strangeness – A Small Compendium

Thomas Kues

Of the three so-called Aktion Reinhardt "extermination camps," Sobibor near Wlodawa is the one least researched by revisionists. So far there has not been published any book-length revisionist study on this camp. As for exterminationist scholarship, the most in-depth study is provided by Jules Schelvis' Sobibor: A History of a Nazi Death Camp (revised edition 2007). Since about a year ago, I have been looking into the historiography of the camp as well as the accounts left by former inmates. Below I will list some of the most interesting contradictions that I have encountered within the orthodox Sobibor narrative.

- It is alleged that, in similarity with Belzec and Treblinka, Sobibor initially contained a smaller gas chamber building, which was later replaced with a second, larger building. Franz Stangl, who oversaw the last phase of the camp's construction and served as commandant from March to September 1942, described the first installation as a "brick building" (Sereny, Into That Darkness, p. 109). Erich Fuchs, who supposedly installed the gassing engine and also participated in the first trial gassings, testified in 1963 that the chambers were housed in "a concrete structure." Erich Bauer was supposedly nicknamed "The Gasmeister of Sobibor." In 1950 he was sentenced to death (later commuted to life imprisonment) by a West German court for operating the Sobibor gas chambers. According to a "confession" penned by Bauer while in prison, the first gas chambers were not made of brick or concrete but of wood (Schelvis, p. 101). It is significant that neither Schelvis nor Arad, while respectively quoting both witnesses, mention this glaring contradiction. Schelvis only remark on Fuchs' testimony: "Because he had put into place so many installations over the course of time, he did not remember that the first gas chambers at Sobibor had been constructed of wood" (p. 114). How is that Stangl and Bauer, two men who both should have been familiar with this building, produced such divergent testimony?

• The claimed number of gas chambers as well as their sizes and capacities differ notably between the various witnesses, as well as among exterminationist historians. Arad (Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, p. 31) writes that the first building contained three chambers, each 4 x 4 meters, with a capacity of 200 victims per chamber. For the same building Miriam Novitch (Sobibor: Martyrdom and Revolt, p. 26) claim a total capacity of 150 people. Schelvis on the other hand merely notes that the figures stated by the witnesses vary between 40 and 80 victims per chamber. As for the second building, Arad asserts that it housed six chambers each measuring 4 x 4 meters with a total simultaneous capacity of 1,300 people (p. 123). Novitch in turn writes that there were five chambers, each 4 x 12 meters, with a total capacity of 400 victims (p. 26). Schelvis (p. 115) simply refers to the 1966 verdict of the Hagen trial, which found it "a reasonable assumption that each of the six gas chambers could hold 80 people" i.e. 480 victims in total. In 1950, former SS-Scharführer Franz Hödl gave a testimony guaranteed to please all: "…about 6 to 8 gas chambers had been erected. The gas chamber had either 4 or 6 chambers on ei-ther side of the central corridor, three on the left, three on the right" (Schelvis, p. 104).

• It is alleged that about one third of the victims were buried before cremated. Outdoor cremations were supposedly begun in either the late summer – early autumn (Arad, p. 171) or winter (Schelvis, p. 110) of 1942. Arad writes that the bodies were buried in an unspecified number of mass graves "50 to 60 meters long, 10 to 15 meters wide, and 5 to 7 meters deep" (p. 33). Novitch likewise do not state the number of pits, and give their measures as 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 4 to 5 meters deep (p. 24). Schelvis (p. 110-2) claims with confidence (using statements of Kurt Bolender as reference) that there were always only two burial pits (and in addition to this a cremation pit over which a grid of railway gauge was laid out). The dimensions of the second pit are left unclear.

As for the first one, Schelvis writes that it was 60 meters long, 20 meters wide and about 6 to 7 meters deep. According to Polish archaeologist Andrzej Kola, who supposedly carried out drillings at the former camp site in 2001, there were seven grave pits with an average depth of 5 meters. The largest pit allegedly had a surface of 64 by 23 meters (210 x 75 ft.), while the second largest measured 18 x 23 meters (60 x 75 ft.). It was re-ported by the press (The Scotsman, November 26, 2001) that the drill-ings revealed the upper layers of the graves to contain cremated re-mains, while the lower layers con-tained non-cremated remains in a state of decay. Are we to believe that the SS staff, given a whole year to work, did not manage to disinter all the buried corpses? Why would the lower layers of bodies have been left untouched, if there was an order from Himmler to exhume and incinerate all bod-ies (cf. Arad, p. 170)?

• Another press item (Associated Press, November 23, 2001) states that Kola's team found the traces of a long barrack "about 70 yards from the mass graves." In one of its corners, the archaeologists had uncovered 1,700 bullets. According to Kola, the barrack "might have served as a gas chamber," adding that further study was necessary. But why would executions by bullet have been carried out inside a gas chamber building? In the Scotsman article published three days later the barrack containing the bullets is described as "a hospital barrack."

• Jules Schelvis notes that the railway passing through Sobibor "ran through marshland" (p. 28) and Arad writes that "the whole area was swampy" (p. 30). A look at a 1933 map of the area reveals several small lakes or ponds close to the future camp, as well as a number of marshy areas, including a smaller spot inside the future camp perimeter. Franz Suchomel, who oversaw the liquidation of Sobibor, testified in 1962 that the barracks in Sobibor were constructed on top of "meter-high piles" to avoid the danger of flooding.

In an interview in the early 70's he further stated that no kill-ings were done in Sobibor "after the snow thawed because it was all under water," adding that "it was very damp at the best of times, but then it became a lake" (Sereny, p. 115). In Arad we learn that inmates attempted to escape through a tunnel (p. 311). The tunnel, which was planned by a professional miner, "could not go deeper" than 155 centimeters below the earth's surface, because "there was a danger it might strike water." Since a look at topographical maps of the area shows that Lager 3, where the gas chambers and mass graves were allegedly located, was situated lower than the other parts of the camp, it does not make sense to suppose the ground water to have been at a lower level there, allowing for the 5-meter-deep grave pits alleged by Kola. Regardless, it is a mystery why the SS construction staff, who reportedly visited the future camp site already in late 1941 (Schelvis, p. 27), would have chosen an area

dominated by marshland for an extermination camp where tens if not hundreds of thousands of bodies were to be buried.

• There has as yet been published no documentation or scientific report – in Polish, English or any other language – on the aforementioned 2001 Sobibor excavation, despite seven years having passed. According to a personal communication from Mr. Yoram Haimi of the "Sobibor Archaeological Project" (www.undersobibor.org), Kola "has a problem with the Polish government." Interestingly, Schel-vis makes no mention of the exca-vation in the revised, post-2001 editions of his book.

• The former Ukrainian guards interrogated by Soviet officials tend to exaggerate the camp's area considerably, despite one of their main duties at the camp being to patrol its perimeter. Mikhail Razgonayev in a 1948 questioning gave its measure as "2-3 square kilometers." Ignat Danilchenko stated in 1979 that the size of the area was "approximately four square kilometers." The actual area of the camp was less than half a square kilometer (cf. the so-called Rutherford map from 2002).

• According to Fuchs' account of the first gassing, the victims undressed near the gas chamber and were gassed naked. Stangl on the other hand testified that he was "certain that the bodies were not naked, but were buried with their clothes still on" (Schelvis, p. 101).

• It is alleged that none of the inmates of "Lager 3" survived the camp's existence, and that all contact between the inmates of Lager 3 and those of the other parts of the camp was strictly prohibited. Still a number of Sobibor survivors claim to have had contact with Lager 3 through smuggled letters (or to have been aware of such contact). For example we learn in Arad's book (p. 79) that the camp cook Hershl Zukerman was the first inmate to become aware of the existence of the gas chambers through the reply to a letter which he had hidden inside a thick crumb pie (in the account published by Novitch the dish has become a dumpling). Moshe Bahir describes letters about magical bloodstains and gas chamber floor boards with embedded fragments of hands, cheeks and ears (!). Stanislaw Szmajzner claims to have received letters from Lager 3 detailing how the killing agent had been switched from engine exhaust to Zyklon B. None of the aforementioned communication is discussed by Schelvis. Jacob Biskubicz testified that he himself had seen a gas chamber with a collapsible floor. This also goes unmentioned by Schelvis. On the other hand he mentions that survivor Chaim Trager "claimed to have seen all the goings-on in Lager 3 while building a chimney on a rooftop in that part of the camp" – yet he neither provides a quote from Trager's sensational account nor a reference to it. Novitch presents a short account by the same witness, but it does not mention any such observation. Where is the testimony that Schelvis is referring to?

The above are only some of the problems and paradoxes to be found in the orthodox historiography of the Sobibor "death camp" – a historiography almost exclusively based on witness testimony. It is, at least to me, evident that there is need for a thorough, scientific investigation into the camp's history. It is also evident that such research will not be carried out by the mainstream historians, but rather by skeptics and revisionists

IN THE NEWS. PROSECUTORS in Germany want 88-year-old John Demjanjuk to stand trial for his alleged wartime role herding prisoners into gas chambers in Poland. Demjanjuk is said to have beaten, whipped and sliced off the breasts of naked victims as they ran to their deaths at the Treblinka camp, near Warsaw. The Ukrainian was sentenced to death by an Israeli court in 1988 but freed after his conviction was overturned five years later.

Now Demjanjuk - second on a list of most-wanted Nazi war criminals - could face another trial in Germany. Kurt Schrimm, Germany's chief Nazi prosecutor, said: "We believe he could be convicted by German criminal law." The Ludwigsburg-based Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes, which Schrimm heads, is in the process of applying to Germany's federal court of justice to have Demjanjuk extraditated from the US.

Schrimm said prosecutors could make use of an exception in German law. Normally the justice system can only prosecute someone if the criminal is German or the crime was committed in country. In this case, Schrimm said, "a large number of the victims came from Germany and Demjanjuk was acting on German orders".

Geo-Strategic Effects of Revisionism: The Iranian Lesson

Robert Faurisson

June 5, 2008

The energy crisis is causing worry. However, Iran, which possesses huge reserves of oil and gas, wishes to exploit them better, with our help, and sell us the products, a procedure that would lead to a marked softening of worldwide petrol, diesel, fuel oil and gas prices. A good many nations have an eye on this great potential wealth and would be apt to respond favorably to Tehran's business proposals. But the United States has decreed the boycott of Iran and, up to now, the world's policeman has generally been obeyed. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad can make all the proposals he likes: he still finds himself considered a criminal. His request for a collaboration that would let him fully re-equip the country's drilling, production and processing operations is refused. He goes so far as to suggest that countries using the single European currency pay in euros and no longer in dollars, but to no avail. People turn their back to him. Some threaten him. Even the Pope refuses to receive him. In many countries, his embassies and diplomatic staff are deprived of contact with the local authorities and foreign delegations; they have ended up with pariah status. One may well ask oneself where such radical behaviour towards the Iranians ever originated and why the international community acts so obviously against its own economic interests.

Three grounds are usually brought up to explain this policy of boycott and open hostility: 1) the Iranian president is perhaps trying to arm his country with nuclear weapons; 2) it seems he wants to exterminate the Jews in Israel; 3) he holds the extermination of the European Jews during the Second World War to be a myth. The first two grounds do not make much sense; only the third is serious and, for that reason, instructive.

In reply to the first ground, it's fitting to observe that if Ahmadinejad's accusers possessed the slightest evidence that Iran was trying to acquire nuclear weapons, such evidence would long since have been brandished before the world; however, up to now, they have supplied no real evidence and, in any case, if Iran had a nuclear bomb at her disposal, she could not launch it towards a geographic zone populated by as many Palestinians as Jews; her bomb would kill or maim both populations without distinction.

The second ground rests on the absurd manipulation of a text. Ahmadinejad has had and continues to have ascribed to him an incendiary statement according to which the Jewish State is to be "wiped off the map", words taken to mean the extermination of the Jews in Israel. Actually, he'd merely repeated in 2005 Ayatollah Khomeini's 1979 declaration that "the regime [in Persian, "rezhime"] occupying Al Qods [Jerusalem]" would one day "vanish from the page of time". Ahmadinejad took care to spell out his phrase by specifying that, if all the inhabitants of the land of Palestine – Moslems, Jews and Christians – had the right one day to vote freely and opt for a regime of their choice, the Zionist regime would disappear from Palestine just as, for example, the Communist regime disappeared from Russia. The Western media, as a whole, have reported neither the exact wording nor the explanation.

The third ground is the true one: if the Iranian president causes so much fear, it's owing to his revisionism. He has wielded the sole weapon that can deeply worry the Jewish State and its ally, the United States. He possesses what I've called the poor man's atomic weapon. In the findings of historical revisionism he effectively holds a "device of mass destruction" that would kill no one but could neutralize Israel's number one political weapon: the Great Lie of the alleged Nazi gas chambers and the alleged genocide of Europe's Jews. Raised in the religion of "the Holocaust," the peoples of North America and Europe generally believe in this Great Lie and see Ahmadinejad as a heretic; thus they dare not defend any policy of rapprochement with Iran, or call for a lifting of the boycott, although therein lies the only chance of seeing their energy costs decrease. Doubtless some of these peoples' leaders desire an under-

standing with Iran, but they back away at the prospect of being criticized as accomplices of the new Satan, of the "denier," the "negationist" who "kills the Jews once again by denying their death."

The news of the international "Holocaust" conference in Tehran (December 11th - 12th 2006) rang out like a warning shot. By no means reserved to revisionists, that conference was open to all. Confrontation of opposing views was allowed, and it took place. The rout of the antirevisionists was dramatic. And President Ahmadinejad, already fully apprised of revisionist argumentation, was thus able to restate that "the Holocaust" was a myth. Bush, Blair, Chirac, who know nothing of revisionism, responded by making a terrible fuss. As for the Israelis, they are aware of the Jewish authors' utter inability to answer revisionist arguments on the scientific level; they now uphold their Great Lie only with Elie Wiesel-style fake testimony or cinematic guff in the manner of Claude Lanzmann, when they don't resort to novels, drama or even sham museum exhibitions like those at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem or the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington; they have therefore seized the occasion to draw up a bill in the Knesset that would let the State of Israel demand that any revisionist, wherever in the world he might be, be delivered to its own courts! When there's no proof to show, the cudgel is used.

The Zionists and their friends are getting more and more alarmed at the diffusion of revisionism over the Internet. They make many attempts, cynical or veiled, to strengthen Internet censorship but, up to today at any rate, they have not yet achieved their aims. Throughout the Western world, repression of revisionism is worsening, but it's all a waste of effort so far. The holocaustic propaganda and Shoah Business grow ever more deafening, but henceforth they tend to annoy or tire people.

Revisionism has long been an intellectual adventure, experienced by a certain number of academics, researchers and various other persons ready to sacrifice their lives or their tranquility for the defense of historical truth, and of justice. Today, revisionism is becoming, on the international plane, a noticeable bone of contention; it is asserted by some and violently denounced by others, and is present even in certain political or economic altercations. It is destined to play no small role in the endless crisis in the Middle East as well as in the current energy crisis. For the powerful, it will constitute a threat and, for others, a way out. In any case, the times when revisionism could be treated with contempt or quite simply ignored are decidedly past.

IN THE NEWS

Vincent Reynouard (a father of seven children) makes the following statement as he is found guilty of "Disputing Crimes Against Humanity"

June 20, 2008

On June 19, 2008, section 61 of the Brussels criminal court found Siegfried Verbeke and me guilty of "disputing crimes against humanity," sentencing us to a year's imprisonment and ordering us to pay 25,000 euros in fines, damages and various costs... Moreover, it ordered the immediate arrest of Siegfried Verbeke and perhaps of myself as well (a friend of ours who attended the hearing says no, but the press reports state the opposite and we haven't been able to get an answer from the Clerk's Office).

Unsurprisingly, the court had rejected all our arguments, notably the one invoking article 150 of the Belgian Constitution to request a trial in the Court of Assizes, thus before a jury.

It's plain to see that in the last three years anti-revisionist oppression has greatly worsened. The times when revisionist activists received suspended sentences are over: today, apart from the huge fines, actual imprisonment is always decided. I think especially of Sylvia Stolz, Ernst Zündel and Germar Rudolf, heroic people now languishing in German jails.

I think also of Georges Theil in France, of Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, René-Louis Berclaz and Jürgen Graf for Switzerland.

Historical revisionism belongs to no one. Its findings are the fruit of traditional methods of inquiry where scientific expertise assists in the appraisal of testimonies and in documentary research. They will be obvious to any honest individual, whether on the political left or right, believer or atheist...

But it goes without saying that its implications extend well beyond the historical scope of its outset. The stakes involved, gigantic ones, are political and even theological. If some refuse to see this – because of blindness, cowardice or mistaken strategy – our adversaries, at their end, have understood quite well. They know that a sudden bursting through of the historical truth about the period 1914-1946 would call into question the world order founded at Nuremberg in 1945-1946.

This is why, in the face of people whom they constantly present as a small sect of cranks denying the obvious, they have special laws

passed in Europe and resolutions adopted at the UN. The flagrant discrepancy between their contemptuous talk, on the one hand, and their actions, on the other hand, gives them the lie. To paraphrase the French wartime orator Philippe Henriot, I'll say:

"When a man can think of no other way but imprisonment to rid himself of a verbal opponent, it's because he has no arguments. When a man is reduced to making up stupid lies, it's because the truth is against him."

The way ahead, therefore, is all laid out for us: we must continue to repeat the truth, the whole truth, including the truth about what's at stake in this struggle. Far from being merely a sterile quarrel between devotees of the past cut off from present-day realities, the fight for historical truth is, on the contrary, the continuation, on the intellectual level, of the war whose armed phase ended in 1945 with the defeat of the Axis forces. And it's clear that this conflict, having begun not on September 3, 1939 but on January 30, 1933, is the modern form of the eternal struggle between Light and Darkness. In the 20th century, National Socialist Germany embodied – doubtless imperfectly but successfully all the same – the very last attempt to return to a well-ordered society, that is, a society respecting the natural order.

This is the reason why, even after the 3rd Reich was completely crushed militarily, the war continued, and has continued up to today. Our opponents in this never-ending fight have a weapon of mass destruction: the alleged "Holocaust." Since 1945, this lie has prevented any dispassionate debate on National Socialism and, more generally, on societies that respect natural order. "We know where that led! ..." is how people constantly respond to those who, against the "Rights of Man" and their natural offspring: the unleashing of all selfish inclinations, dare speak of order, the Common Good, wholesomeness, moral standards, safeguarding the genetic heritage, the birth rate, rights of kinship ...

Against all the cowards with their claims of prudence, concern with efficiency, realism and whatever else; against all the pretentious twits whose lives are nothing but a series of intervals between assorted betrayals, we should repeat Christ's own teaching: "let your Yes be Yes, and your No be No, for all else comes of evil." No, the German homicidal gas chambers never existed. Yes, "the Holocaust" is a myth. For my part, I add: yes, Hitler embodied the hope of Europe in the face of the ruinous ideals of 1789; yes, we must take up the best of what National Socialism comprised in order finally to surpass it and forge a doctrine that will be able to save our Old Continent.

Some will condemn my actions for the fact that I have seven children. They are wrong: if I act as I do, it's first of all for my children, to ensure a better future for them. However, our civilization will not be saved by any sparing of efforts in the most vital struggles, which are (as is only logical) also the most dangerous, for when engaged they threaten the very worst for the opponent, and so provoke his most violent reactions. But, as Chesnelong* said: "When evil is the most daring, good must be the most courageous."

*Pierre Charles Chesnelong (April 4, 1820-1894), was a French politician, devoted to forwarding the ideals of the Roman Catholic Church.

[Ed: While I do not agree with every sentiment expressed in this communication, I do agree with most of them, and I admire the man who wrote it. I am reminded of William Blake writing: "When I tell the truth, it is not for the sake of convincing those who do not know it, but for the sake of defending those who do." Vincent Reynouard, with his courage and willing sacrifice, bolsters the courage of all of us.]

Ernst Zundel discusses his legal situation in Mannheim prison. Ingrid Rimland distributed this letter via email, which was written by Ernst in May, and translated and typed out by Karin Manion. He updates us on his legal situation,

[…] But now for the actual legal situation on the ground here. I still am battling for my mail from 2005, 2006, 2007. There are approximately 1500 Pcs. of mail in boxes that have not been released to me. I negotiated a release-deal-method with officials - instead after releasing some postcards and short letters - suddenly 185 letters were seized, that were 2 to 3 years old. The reason for the seizure? People wrote me ltrs. and cards that contained compliments, calling for me to hang in there etc.! - that it was felt was opposed to the aim of my conviction. Remember, I am still subject to spot censorship!

I was also ruled ineligible for transfer to the pensioner's prison in Singen, but was ordered to serve my whole time - that means till March 1, 2010 here in Mannheim. The reasons? They were amazingly frank about it. The Singen Facility would allow me to live in a much more relaxed and open atmosphere, with frequent trips

into town to shop, etc. Media people would seek me out, and that would result in articles and that in turn would bring unrest into the institution, made up of mostly elderly people all of whom would have suffered under the old regime, thus for the good of the other inmates I would have to be kept here, even though by age 62 I was to be entitled to serve my time in an *Altenknast*.

Thus it was decided by the prison administration's resident jurist - that I would get no relaxation of conditions - but would have to serve my time in full, *ohne Freigang*, which is when one gets to go into town in the presence of uniformed prison officials. But instead I would serve my time locked up in prison.

I have taken a new woman Lawyer, she is a Specialist in Prison Rights - and has now submitted these decisions to the local Strafvollstreckungskammer. That means we will have to appeal that *3 rulings package* mentioned above to the Oberlandsgericht Karlsruhe. All that of course takes time. Time is in effect what is the aim of all this chicanery - for every day - I am forced to spend in the * non-relaxed* atmospheres I am entitled to by age and tradition means what in America is known as cruel and unusual punishment. Should the OLG Karlsruhe decide against me - then I could appeal it to the Bundesgerichthof and the Bundesverfassungsgericht.

All these legal moves take their time because the Courts are busy, dockets are full, thus add this to the legal fees and especially the court costs, which are steep here - and are and have been regularly assessed against me. For instance a 1 1/2 pge. decision, naturally against me, at E 1200.00 just for this one sheet of paper and had to be paid *sofort* My court costs for Mannheimer Verfahren were assessed at E 59,829.00 to this must be added the payments for legal fees for my own *Wahl-Anwalte* (chosen Solicitors) like Rieger, Dr. Schaller, Silvia Stolz, R.A. Bock and Gisa Pahl in Hamburg, and now this new Mannheim Specialist lawyer. These costs too had to be paid at once, since I can not - I am paying off these horrendous costs in installments.

Dr. Schaller challenged the *non-counting* of my two years and one month in Canada's Guantanamo North- (Toronto West and Thorold), with the local Staatswanwaltschaft-Strafvollstreckungskammer. They ruled that the two years would not be counted as the lower Court Landgerich had decided last year already. We challenged that with the appeal court (Oberlandesgericht-Karlsruhe) they too ruled against me, the two years would not be counted. Now I have to decide if I can raise the money to go on to the Bundesgerichtshof and then the Bundesverfassungsgericht - and of course for the legal fees for my lawyers. And, finally, one of the most important legal moves - was to submit *eine Beschwerde* (complaint) an appeal for review and redress with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

That was one hell of a document to prepare, and I had to wrestle and argue with my own lawyers, to expand the document to the events of my kidnapping and expulsion first from the US, then explain the reasons for the arrest and proceedings in Canada before Blais - and how all this came about. Luckily we gained access to very important documents during the Mannheim and the American proceedings that showed E-Mails and lots of faxes on official letterheads by the highest authorities in America, Germany and Canada, documenting and detailing at least some aspects of this *Operation Atlantik* as the Germans called the *Kesseltreiben* - the hunt for my capture in documents going way back to the 1990s. Dr. Schaller's document finally condensed all this down to 63 pages - and for the first time explained more or less coherently given the constraints and format of these Strasburg proceedings. The title of the documents is: Ernst Zundel gegen BRD, the date it was submitted was May 8, 2008. All that work, legal research, preparation etc has to be paid by me. This is an update for you! Could you send copies to Gunter Wild, Barbara, Doug Christie, the Lindsays and Willis Carto as well as Ingrid & Marc please? Maybe you should type it first.

Ernst Zundel,
JVA Mannheim,
Herzogenriedstr. 111
68169 Mannheim

[Ed: I have since learned that on 27 June lawyers Schaller and Alexandra Ritterhaus, specialist in prisoners' rights, pled for Zündel's release after June 30, when he will have served the 2/3 of his sentence that is customary to qualify a prisoner for release. The plea was rejected. I have also been informed that on June 2 Ingrid presented a US court with documents proving government malfeasance in the deportation of Ernst, and that on May 8 Ernst brought his case to the European court of human rights in Strasbourg.]

Georges Theil's sentence of actual detention in prison, passed by the Lyon court of appeal, is confirmed by judges in Grenoble, his town of residence.

Friday June 27, 2008

In its four-point decision, the Grenoble court:

- dismissed the fact that my wife might, for health reasons, have any imperative need of my presence by her side;
- observed that I am retired; that my literary activities may be pursued in detention;
- noted especially "that Georges Theil, who does not consider himself a delinquent, has at no time criticized his behaviour or considered calling himself into question; that he has persisted in his attitude although having already been convicted a first time; that allowing him the benefit of an adjustment of sentence could only encourage him in his convictions";
- ruled that he could enjoy the special regime (art. D.490, D.493 and D. 494) to the fullest extent possible.

"On these grounds: the Court, having heard the appeal, confirms the decision taken (actual imprisonment).

"[Signed]: Mme Marie-Françoise ROBIN, Presiding; Mme Astrid RAULY and Mme Catherine BRUN, associates present at the proceedings and at the consultation.".

*****

[Theil writes]: My first observations: my lack of repentance and the fact of questioning "without qualms" the official presentation of second world war history have thus earned me a prison term. Putting me "under house arrest with electronic surveillance would, on the contrary, be likely to encourage me in my convictions" (sic)!

Indeed, it's especially this third point that's "worth the detour." It seems drawn from a heresy trial, where the unlucky accused, found guilty of having "offended the Scriptures," does not consider himself a delinquent; he persists in his attitude although having already been convicted a first time; allowing him the benefit of an adjustment of sentence could only encourage him in his convictions.

Some friends, certainly well-meaning, advise me to request political asylum (outside the Schengen zone, of course) of a friendly country (or one that's at least neutral concerning the substance of my conviction). I'll do no such thing. It seems to me more positive for our cause that I accept incarceration. And then, the remembrance organizations, along with the cowards and others who slavishly follow them, so need this miserable bit of extra fun, to be got from having those who don't accept the historical slander and the gigantic swindle that's resulted from it suffer and bleed!

And, what do the historians of "Liberté pour l'histoire," who just recently held a seminar on the subject, think of all this? Have they anything to say?

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A Final Word. Or Two.

Robert Faurisson informs us that he has received, for the first time in his life, a fund raising letter postmarked June 24 from Radio Courtoisie, the station that cut him off after 34 minutes of what was to be a two-hour interview (See SR 151). The station boasts of its "pluralism of expression" and describes itself as an "oasis of moral health in a desert of disinformation and intellectual poisoning".

In spite of this kind of hypocrisy, and worse, Robert is going to stay with it. I'm going to stay with it. We're all going to stay with it. Right? Until next month then.

Bradley

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